REGISTERED No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,017.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present Extraordinary rates.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 5th January 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palas Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by this steamer, on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, via the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's River Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander J. Shand, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 5 p.m., for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MUSCAT.

BOMBAY to BUSSEAH

will be despatched on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Shand, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. H. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 8th January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Clutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 5th, on the 1st of each month,

For extra steamers see listgiven below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	....	£4
Suez	26	22	....	8
Port Said	28	24	....	9
Messina	30	24	....	14
Naples	30	24	....	14
Leghorn	30	24	....	14
Genoa	30	24	....	14
Marseilles	30	25	....	14-10

Including Wines / Without food.

Children under 3 years of age free of charge. Children above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow, Liverpool and Naples to Bombay :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2,372	400	January
THINACRIA	2,102	424	„
THERMIA	„	„	February
EUROPA	2,372	424	„
CASTALIA	2,102	424	„
ITALIA	2,348	424	„

At fortnightly intervals vessels of Mr. David Macbrayne's Line will be despatched from Glasgow, Liverpool and Naples to Bombay.

She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs.

To Liverpool ..... „400

Passenger desirous of making a short stay in Italy can purchase at Genoa and proceed on to Liverpool by the next homeward steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples following their luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to North the For Passage, &c., apply to York.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTH M HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will be despatched about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
Captain [illegible], on the 20th February,

and the

S. S. RANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
Captain [illegible], on the 6th March.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,500 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Cook, on the 20th March,

and the

S. S. TRENTH M HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING Bailey and Co are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances to Europe, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(a) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(a) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.

Bombay, 1st January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shattock..
LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. B. Hall
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee

8th Jan. 22nd Jan. 5th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 1st January 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector

4th Jan. 1st Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 1st January 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raeuin.	42 1	250	on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti.	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3507	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raguin.	4211	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 225	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by delivery orders, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLIVE,

Captain Pinowas, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Clive.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY,
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. will submit to Public Auction without reserve the following goods :—A handsome pair of blackwood covered sofas, washing and dressing tables, a large bedstead with curtains pillows, and spring mattress complete, a child's blackwood swinging cot with curtain and mattress, also a child's iron cot with mattress, a handsome carved round table, easy chair, blackwood screen, blackwood cot with mattress and posts, an iron cot with mattress, an iron camp cot with stretcher complete, dispense tables, a large bath tub, a double branched hanging lamp, hand-lamps, candlesticks, bezique box, rattan chairs, matting, &c.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sullaman Stable.

Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, by order of mortgagee, Samat Veera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Herajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground cart called Mullucksady, with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252, situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards, and bounded as follows :—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pitamber Vaglee, on the north by the property of Wascoor Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhiccoo Gopal, which said premi es were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Janardhun Gopal and Pandurang Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herajee.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate glasses and porcelain ware, piano by Schiedmayer, open carriage by circular fronted brougham, four wheel dog cart, horses, plants, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd of Jan. at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the above valuable furniture, &c., the property of J. W. Pearson, Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated ware, and porcelainware, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, first rate chromolithographs and oil-paintings, &c., at the Bungalow No. 136, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by the late Mr. C. A. Lagley, deceased.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., &c. at 106 Breach Candy Road, near Mahaluxmee.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., &c., the property of Mr. John Urquhart.

Both catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1878.

PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH INSTANT.

THE first-class Steam-ship CLIVE, Captain N. Pinowas, will sail as above, loading in the Sassoon Dock. She has good accommodation for a few passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 2, 1878.

TO BE LET.—A COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill. It has been put into thorough repair. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Sewnee Cullianjee Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	Per doz.	P 2 doz. Pints.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	„ 15	„ 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	„ 28	
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac	„ 19	

Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines

CHATEAU LAFITTE ..... „ 34

CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... „ 23½

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Assortment of these OFFERINGS of AFFECTION are now on view at the Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

After a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S New Double-Action "BULL DOG" Revolver, 3½-inch barrel, six shot, and

COLT'S New Double-Action "CONSTABULARY" Revolver, 4½-inch barrel, six shot; take the 38 cal., central fire long or short cartridge. They are most accurate in their shooting, and have great powers of penetration. They are warranted to be of the best possible material and workmanship, as they have been carefully tested.

COLT'S Large Size "DERINGER," for the Vest Pocket, weight 6½ ozs., ought only to be used with brass cartridges specially made for it, to be had only from Colt's Company, copper cartridges being liable to expand in firing.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS' COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE PESTONJEE, Engineer of Bombay, Parsee, has CONTRACTED to SELL absolutely, all that piece or parcel of Land or ground (forming part of an Oart called or known by the name of Churnsewrywly) situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bhoolesh war, fronting on the East side of the Marine Street and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee Bisney, on or towards the west by the said Marine Street, on or towards the north by the second Marine Lane, and on or towards the south by the first Marine Lane, and which piece or parcel of Land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the said Cowasjee Pestonjee, Engineer, under Pension and Tax No. 515, and contains by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and forty square yards, and was formerly and is now occupied by Pasumdarers, tenants, whose houses are built and stand thereon. All persons having any claim or demand on the said piece of Land or any part thereof by way of mortgage gift inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitors for the purchaser, at their office No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and all claims not then made known will be considered null and void.—Dated this 3rd day of January 1878.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS ;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate ..... Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate ..... Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case ..... Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch ..... Rs. 210
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case ..... Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement ..... Rs. 70
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size ..... Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate ..... Rs. 140
Do. do. in Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 155

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance ..... Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement ..... Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement ..... Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of
Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from ..... Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from ..... Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from ..... Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.
Repeating Watches from ..... Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.
Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

PIANOS ! PIANOS !! PIANOS ! ! !

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform [illegible] of their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble, metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... „ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.

Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ..... Rs 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish 160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop 160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 octaves, Compass F to F, 3 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish 150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned 200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved console. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of 5 octaves with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Base.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette. Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte, The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ..... Nett Cash .. 800
Solid Oak Harmonium, specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, complete, 2½

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND JAN. 1878.

MARKET closed for holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd December, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,398	0	0
Merchandize	1,19,609	0	0
Other Receipts	15,000	0	0
Telegraph	536	0	0
Total Rs.	1,91,443	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1876.

Open 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,599	0	0
Merchandize	98,853	0	0
Other Receipts	9,050	0	0
Telegraph	657	0	0
Total Rs.	1,61,189	0	0
Increase Rs.	30,254	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. EUDINE, 977 tons, Commander C. White, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Calcutta, via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. EUTROPIA, 676 tons, Commander L. B. Hubback, arrived in harbour on the 1st Inst. from Coast and Calcutta, 5th December, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Commander J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 2nd December, via Southampton, Suez and Aden with H. M.'s Overland mails, passengers, and a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Eutropna (s)	Hubback	Calcutta, Dec 5.
2	Eudine(s)	White	Calcutta, Dec 16.
2	Lombardy (s)	Orman	London, Dec 2.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
28 City of London (s), McNeil ..... Liverpool, Nov 21.
Puttiala (s) ..... Rangoon, Dec 23.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of London (s), from Liverpool, Nov 21.—Mr W Duncan, infant and child, Mr W Hamilton and Mrs Synetta, Mrs McNeil, Captain Miller, Mr C A Fisher, Mrs Gray, Mrs Gray, Dr Barker, Mrs Barker, Master Barker, Mr Campbell, D Fairweather, A Bell, F Wilson, S F Hyde, Miss Staig, Mrs Gordon, Dickson, Messrs Hart, Gilson, Oliver.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Malda, which sailed from Calcutta on the 28th ultimo. For Madras—Mrs Pope and child. For Cochin—Mr Finlay Noble. For Bombay—Captain Fred A Maurice.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By City of London—City of Canterbury.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
31 Lugar ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
30 Madura (s) ..... Calcutta.
Meinam (s) ..... Calcutta.
Mahratta(s) ..... Bombay.
Oriental (s) ..... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Dec. 14 Monongahela, AM War, Fitzhugh, from Suez.
15 Francis 1st, ss, Lecacheur, from Jeddah.
15 Manoura, F S S, Lattle, from Berbara.
18 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
18 Mangrove, ss, Pearse, from Calcutta.
19 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Calcutta.
19 Swaledale, ss, Van Deurs, from Calcutta.
19 Peshawar, ss, White, from Calcutta.
19 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
20 Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Marseilles.
20 Hakon Adelstein, ss, Berth, from Batavia.
20 Roma, ss, Rolla, from Marseilles.
20 Diadem, ss, Carpenter, from London.
20 Eslington ss, Boughton, from Manila.
21 Monogahela, AM War, Fitzhugh, to Bombay.
21 Manocure, F S S, Lattle, to Berbara.
22 Fabert, F M W, Dulns, from Bombay.
22 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Calcutta.
23 Trafalgar, ss, Meik, from Bombay.
23 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
23 Alabama, ss, Green, from Kurrachee.
23 Kate, ss, Woods, from Kurrachee.
23 Joh Straker, ss, Grant, from Calcutta.
23 Pachumba, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
23 Esmaile, ship, Nacoda, from Bussorah.
23 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
23 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Bombay.
24 Knight Templar, ss, Henderson, from Calcutta.
25 Yarm, ss, Clark, from Colombo.
25 Viking, ss, Castle, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
19 Mangrove, ss, Pearse, to Trieste.
19 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Dundee.
19 Swaledale, ss, Van Deurs, to Dundee.
19 Peshawar, ss, White, to Calcutta.
19 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
20 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Marseilles.
20 Hakon Adelstein, ss, Berth, to Batavia.
20 Roma, ss, Rolla, to Marseilles.
20 Diadem, ss, Carpenter, to London.
20 Eslington ss, Boughton, to Manila.
21 Monogahela, AM War, Fitzhugh, to Bombay.
21 Manocure, F S S, Lattle, to Berbara.
22 Fabert, F M W, Dulns, to Bombay.
22 Burmese, ss, Luck, to Dundee.
23 Trafalgar, ss, Meik, to Calais.
23 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, to London.
23 Alabama, ss, Green, to Dunkerk.
23 Kate, ss, Woods, to Liverpool.
23 John Straker, ss, Grant, to Hull.
23 Mandalay, ss, Wilson, to Portsaid.
24 Francis 1st, ss, Lecacheur, to Jeddah.
24 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to London.
24 Knight Templar, ss, Henderson to Dundee.
25 Yarm, ss, Clark, to London.
25 Viking, ss, Castle, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Pachumba, ss, M-iville, from Zanzibar.
Esmaiel, ship, Nacoda, from Bussorah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—400 cwts wheat Verserbhoy Valjee; 1,280 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Raili Brothers.

Trentham Hall s—4,420 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 49 bales wool, Nursey Kuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—44 bales hides, A P Cassum.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2,589 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—85 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, G H Jan Mahomed; 90 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pacha; 24 bales twist, Rungeal Pookchund; 50 bales twist, Wallace and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 bales cotton, Currimbhoy, Ebram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bleinheim s—59 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra—60 bags black pepper, 10 bags hemuj, C M Muisree.

[illegible]NS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSE[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·884
Temperature of the Air	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·4
Dew Point	51·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·483
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	65·0
General Direction of wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	325.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 5 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters 5 p.m.

Pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others refused.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday

Tuesday ..... Jan. 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE 12 TWO RS. [THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

[illegible]PLIN—December 18th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. M. S. [illegible]n, of a son.

[illegible]DE.R—December 26th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. H. S. Cockwell, of a daughter.

[illegible]—December 24th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain G. [illegible], 21st P. N. L., of a son.

[illegible]T—December 20th, at Roorkee, the wife of S. Grant, Esq., [illegible] of a son.

[illegible]M—December 26th, at Cocanada, the wife of Captain F. [illegible]Hilham, of a daughter.

[illegible]ES—December 20th, at Kilpauk, the wife of W. T. [illegible]nes, Esq., Bank of Madras, of a son.

[illegible]PETERSON—December 26th, at Cochin, the wife of J. R. [illegible]ughterson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]RRISON—GOODE—December 29th, at St. James's Church, [illegible]ndi, by the Rev. J. K. Stuart, Chaplain, John H. Harrison, [illegible], Bengal Civil Service, to Ada Mary, second daughter of [illegible] W. Goode, Esq., Twickenham.

[illegible]BOURNE—JACKSON—December 27th, at St. Thomas' [illegible]urch, Hissar, by the Rev D. George, D. D., Mr. Alfred S. [illegible]sborne, of H. M.'s Inland Customs Department, Agra, to [illegible]Susan Jackson, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Jackson, [illegible]epore.

DEATHS.

[illegible]—At Calcutta, Edward C. Lindon, eldest and only surviving [illegible]re s of Richard L. Long, Pensioned Branch Pilot, of [illegible]ral fever, aged 21 years.

[illegible]—December 3 th, at Madras, John Phillip, aged 28.

[illegible]TON—December 22nd, at Sewrar, Rajputana, of croup, [illegible]e Elizabeth, daughter of Captain D. Robertson, [illegible]—[illegible]ecember 22nd, at Allahabad, Captain F. L. C. [illegible] aged 56.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 33, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers.10 "

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1878.

IN spite of the precise statements made in the telegrams, we are reluctant to believe that Russia can have peremptorily rejected the offer of English mediation and refused to treat for peace except with Turkey alone. Whatever fault the English nation may reasonably find with the conduct of their Government, the Emperor of Russia at all events is under the heaviest obligations to Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry for having first of all helped him in the Conference of Constantinople to secure the assent of Europe to his programme of the reforms required in the administration of the Turkish Empire, and, next, for having constructed for him by means of the London Protocol the much desired bridge by which he might have retreated with honour if Turkey had not resolved to go to war rather than accept what was virtually a European ultimatum. Now that the Turks confess themselves beaten, it is obvious that Russia cannot be permitted to conclude a separate peace and to disregard those claims of other European Powers to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question on the strength of which the Russian diplomatists themselves insisted when they wished the British Government to go along with them in urging Turkey to make certain important political concessions. Having in fact made use of England to gain her end, if that were possible, without going to war, Russia is bound now to pay some show of deference to the intervention of England, and not to terminate the war by a peace which would establish her exclusive authority throughout the Turkish Empire in place of the control exercised since 1856 by the Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris. The precedent set in the Franco-German war by Prince Bismarck, who refused to treat except directly with the French Government, does not apply in this case, because the existence of Turkey as an independent State was placed under the collective guarantee of Europe, and England has a legitimate and moral right, which Mr. Gladstone himself cannot impeach, to demand that any changes affecting the political position of the Turkish Empire in Europe shall not be carried through without her sanction. Russia was distinctly warned, too, when the war began, that England's neutrality would be only conditional, and Mr. Hardy has only repeated lately what other Ministers had said over and over again, that "no arrangement could be come "to without England being a party to it." If, having this full knowledge of what England requires, Russia has nevertheless ventured to arrogate to herself the sole right by conquest of settling the Eastern Question, nothing remains but for the two Powers to [illegible]in a trial of strength, in order engage which of them shall have its own to decide which may have led Russia to way. The causes [illegible] England to fight are resolve on challenging [illegible]otism of the Rusprobably various. The patri[illegible] exalted to sian nation has been no doubt [illegible] recent madness by the events of the war, and the successes of the Russian armies, following on so many months of anxious suspense, may have made the popular feeling in favour of an advance to Constantinople uncontrollable even by the Czar himself. Then, it must be well understood at St. Petersburg that a war with England, if deferred now, must come sooner or later; and the present time, when England is isolated and the Russian troops have already crossed the Balkans, seems as propitious as the Imperial Government could wish for entering upon the inevitable conflict. Finally, the Emperor Alexander, like his father before him, and with far better reason than Nicholas had, may have been misled by the denunciations of war in the English newspapers which support Mr. Gladstone into believing that England will let Turkey perish rather than draw the sword. In the latest number of the *Times* to hand by this mail, the journal which is universally regarded on the Continent as the true exponent of English feeling uses this threatening language to the Ministry:—

"On one point, however, it would be strange "if they were misled. They certainly could not "take any step which would tend to entangle "this country in the present struggle without "exciting among the opponents of such a policy "the bitterest and most vehement resistance. "The opponents of a war policy, or of what "might soon become a war policy, would not "be now, as at the time of the Crimean War, "a few isolated politicians. They would be a "formidable band who would agitate every con"stituency in opposition to the Ministry, and "would divide the country against itself. If the "Ministry should be led to entertain the thought "of such a policy, they will do so with the full "knowledge that the first consequence would be "to excite a political convulsion in the country."

The *Times* has failed, we believe, to discern what the country really desires in this matter; and subsequent telegrams show that the Ministry has notified to the Czar's Government its conviction that the nation will force it to go to war if the Russians attempt to seize Constantinople; but Russia may be forgiven for supposing that the *Times*, and not the British Government, speaks for the nation, and in this way we may account for the disregard she is now showing of the menaces of Lord Derby.

If war be declared, the division of opinion as to its righteousness which will prevail in England must embarrass the Government, and perhaps prevent the carrying out of military operations on an adequate scale and with the promptitude which is essential to success in modern warfare. Already, there has been a delay which may be fatal in taking steps for the protection of British interests in Turkey. The *Times* gravely argued three weeks ago that "those interests which are involved in the "Bosphorus and the Dardanelles can be pro"tected *when the time arrives*," and, as nothing has yet been done, we may assume that English politicians really think it will be time enough to defend the Turkish capital when the Russians have defeated the Turkish armies now falling back on Adrianople. A more childish notion could not possibly be conceived. The Turks themselves certainly would not welcome deliverers who had selfishly allowed the Empire to be brought to the brink of destruction before interfering; and competent critics will probably concur with us in thinking that it is a doubtful point if even now, with Adrianople still unattacked, the Russian advance can be checked by such a force as England is able to put into the field. Our readers will not suppose that we are inclined to undervalue the strength and resources of England, which ought in the end to give her the victory over all her enemies. We are rather inclined to err on the other side with Richard Cobden, who, in his anxiety to depreciate the military power of Russia, once declared that "the manufacturing "districts alone—even the four counties of "England, comprising Lancashire, Yorkshire, "Cheshire, and Staffordshire—could at any mo"ment, by means of the wealth drawn, by the "skill and industry of its population, from the "natural resources of this comparative speck of "territory, combat with success the whole Rus"sian Empire!" Cobden was unquestionably right in his main idea, that the true source of the greatness of nations does not consist in an immense area of territory, but in the vigour, density, and wealth of the population; and nowhere else has there ever existed on earth such a wonderfully intense concentration of numbers, wealth, and energy as now distinguishes England. In the United Kingdom the population at the time of the last census was 265 to the square mile against only 34 in Russia in Europe; and the total numbers, notwithstanding the immense disparity in size of the two States, are 33 millions against 80. The revenue of Russia amounts to about £1 a head against £2-5 in England; and there is of course no comparison between the accumulated wealth of the two countries. Lord Beaconsfield's famous taunt that England when she went to war need not consider if she could afford to enter upon a second campaign, was just though it may not have been generous. It is also, we think, a common fallacy with English journalists to speak as if their country could not rival most of the Continental Powers in the number of men fit to carry arms. There is little difference now in the population of Germany, Austria, France, and England; and, though the conscription has not been put in force in England, the Volunteer movement, which has reached not only every college but almost every large school in the country, has ensured the possession by the bulk of the population of a certain amount of military training. The mere rumour of war has brought forward a multitude of recruits at home; and, as soon as hostilities were commenced, the Government might count upon getting practically unlimited supplies of men who, we may say without exaggeration, are the best fighting material to be found in the world. But it must be remembered that this strength is chiefly *potential*, and that what we have now to consider is England's actual available military strength. Now, Lord Cardwell's reforms have had the effect of concentrating within the limits of the United Kingdom a much larger force of regular troops than used to remain at home ten years ago. The total force at home is now always about 100,000 men, of whom 20,000 garrison Ireland. There are, besides the regulars, the Army Reserve, the Militia, and the Volunteers, numbering in all 350,000 men. It is plain, however, that only the regulars are always available for immediate service abroad; and, if we deduct the troops that must be kept in Ireland, the depots in England and Scotland, and a few battalions that must be kept in reserve for emergent service in various parts of the Empire—one regiment at this critical time has been despatched to the Cape to procure for the Queen the sovereignty over a few more thousand black fellows—it is impossible to estimate the force that could be sent to Turkey at a higher figure than 60,000 men. They certainly would be all picked troops; but, with the most urgent despatch, they could not now reach Constantinople before the middle of next month, and by that time the Russians may have taken Adrianople and be ready to advance on the Turkish capital with an army of 200,000 men, seasoned by nearly a year of very hard campaigning and desperate fighting. They are already threatening Sofia, it having been announced in yesterday's telegram that they have made their way through the Baba Konak Pass to the south of Orchanie, so that the Turks must have evacuated their position at Kamarli, fearing to be turned by the column marching down the great road to Sofia from the North-West; and with the loss of this city the defence of the line of the Balkans will have been effectually broken down, and only a final stand can be made at Adrianople. It seems questionable, then, if the British troops can arrive at Constantinople before Adrianople falls into Russian hands; and, in that case, they would be reduced to act simply on the defensive, though no doubt backed as they would be by the fleet, they might make the siege of Constantinople a very serious, if not ruinous, business for the Russian army. There is always, however, the danger that the Turks themselves would not receive the English as friends at Constantinople, but would prefer making a separate peace with Russia.

The prospect is not more pleasing if we turn to look at the state of affairs in Asia. The Russians, having got Ghazi Mukhtar's army locked up in Erzeroum, are pushing on for Baiburt, the junction of the roads from Batoum and Trebizonde, to seize the main road to the sea coast; and there are so few troops left in Armenia outside the walls of the fortified [illegible] which still remain in Turkish hands that [illegible] the Russian arms will not be [illegible] the progress of [illegible] check. In the event of [illegible] exposed to any serious [illegible] and an outbreak of hostilities between [illegible] Russia, it would, therefore, be necessary for British troops to act on the offensive and attempt the difficult task of turning the Russians out of the territory they have already conquered. It would require a very large army, certainly of 100,000 men, to undertake this formidable task, and where are the men to come from? It is said that we might send a force, principally composed of native troops, from Bombay. Such a force could not, however, be equipped, despatched, and landed at Bagdad in less than four months' time; and then the troops would have to march all the way up the valley of the Euphrates or the Tigris, with the Persians threatening hostilities on their right flank, to encounter the Russians in Armenia. And does any one seriously believe that England could fight Russia with Indian mercenaries? Only a few thousand Europeans out of the Indian garrison of 60,000 men could be spared in time of war; and if the native regiments were willing to serve in Mesopotamia, of what use would they be against European troops animated by patriotism and religious fanaticism? The troops of the Indian native army are admirably drilled; but they have not the physical vigour or the enthusiasm of the Turks, and there are not officers enough to lead them. It is said that they would only have to lie down behind earthworks and shoot; but, if this is all they are meant to do, they might as well remain in Bombay. The problem is to drive the Russians out of Armenia, and this cannot be done by troops which have no ambition except to lie down behind earthworks. We have no wish to disparage the native troops, but we entirely agree with Mr. Forjett in the opinion he has lately expressed, that "in the event of an emergency such as "being brought into the presence of a Euro"pean foe, the Sepoy army would prove itself "worthless." The English Government has been urged to adopt the disgraceful course of stimulating the martial ardour of its Mussulman subjects by appealing to their fanaticism; but this would only be sharpening a weapon which would soon be pointed at her own throat. England has, in short, only herself to rely upon in the long and deadly struggle which is now imminent, but if she exerts herself as she should do, she will soon get valuable allies in Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 14TH DEC.

THE P. and O.S.N. Company's s.s. Lombardy, Commander J. Orman, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 14th December. She left Aden on the 26th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A F Osmond	Mr W Doane
Mr R E Hambden	Mr A Cummins
Miss Holmwood	Mr and Mrs C W Rolland
Mr Holmwood	Mr E Coole
Mr W H Wright	Miss Owen,
Mrs Luby and infant	Arazulah Khan
Genl and Mrs Ballard	Mr S Birch
Mr Laidlaw	Mr J R Harvey, R N

FROM VENICE.

Mr Fox	Mr and Mrs Aldridge
Mr Haydn	Mr Harrison
Mr T Hall	Mr Ogg
Col R Murray	Hon W Frazer
Mr W B Liddle	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr May	Mr F Tonnerre
Mr W Jackson	Mr E T Leith.
Major T F Wise	

FROM ANCONA—Mr W H Payne.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

THE fall of Plevna is, of course, the absorbing topic of the week. With the details of this great event I need not trouble you at any length; you will probably extract full accounts from the London daily papers. For me it will, therefore, suffice to give a general sketch of the final scene in Osman Pasha's defence. By some way or other, the Turkish commander seems to have learned that the attempts of both Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha to relieve him had proved utterly abortive, and that he was left to depend on himself alone. He made up his mind accordingly to make one last effort to break through the enemy's lines. At half past seven o'clock on Monday morning, he crossed the bridge over the Vid, the idea being to escape by the Sofia road. Feints at the same time were directed against the Roumanians on the North side at Opanes, and against the Russian position south west of the town.

These illusory attacks, of course, were quickly repelled, the Turkish soldiers almost handing themselves over to the beseigers. With the main attack, however, things went very differently. Osman Pasha's men completely broke through the first line of the Russians, annihilated whole regiments of the grenadiers, and even held possession for a time of an important Muscovite redoubt. However, the Russians, copying the tactics of the Germans before Paris, had raised several lines of defence. Thus, when the Turks had succeeded in breaking through the first defence, they found themselves in front of a second and still stronger. Besides, the Russians hurried up their forces from other points to that on which the Turkish attack was directed. Thus, as one body of Russians was cut down, another and larger came on to take its place, and so at last the Turks found it impossible to make head-way against this ever increasing wave. Osman Pasha then made an attempt to get back to the town, but he had been anticipated. At several points, the Russians had discovered the deserted condition of the Turkish redoubts, and had penetrated without resistance into the centre of the Turkish lines. When Osman Pasha, therefore, attempted his return, he found the Russians in his flank and rear as well as in his front; and, at this moment, by way of hastening his decision, he was wounded. Firing suddenly ceased on both sides; a parlementaire from the Turkish Commander appeared within the Turkish lines, and, in a very short time after, the terms of capitulation were arranged. When the Russians came to count up the results of their victory, two great surprises awaited them. They found they had at the same time overestimated the forces of the Turks and underestimated their privations. According to the latest calculations, the number of prisoners taken does not exceed thirty-one thousand men; and, of these, about a thousand were in hospital without medicine and without medical attendance. The Russians were assailing Plevna for five months; they brought before that fortress reinforcement after reinforcement. Not satisfied with ordinary troops they called in the aid of the chosen troops of the Empire, until at last they had arrayed before this one fortress upwards of a hundred thousand of the flower of the Russian army; and now that the end has come, it is discovered that the force, which has caused all this immense delay and all these gigantic preparations, is only thirty thousand strong! It was for a moment thought that the end of Plevna would mark the end of the war. That idea soon passed away, and, already, we are busy in discussing what is Russia's future plan of campaign. It appears likely that the army, recently before Plevna, will be divided into three parts. One portion will be sent to reinforce General Gourko, another to reinforce the Czarewitch; while a third, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, will form a new and independent army. An advance will then be made simultaneously from two different directions on Adrianople. Gourko will approach the Roumelian capital from Sofia, having first subdued the latter place, while the Grand Duke Nicholas will proceed through the Hain Bogaz or the Schipka Pass, and then on by Eski Sagra. It is doubtful, as yet, whether the Czarewitch's army will attack the fortresses of the Quadrilateral or will be content with simply masking them. Among the plans published, authentic or otherwise, there is one which promises that General Zimmerman will move down from the Dobrudscha on Silistria and will cut off communication between that place and Rustchuck. Meantime the latter place would be attacked by the left wing of the Czarewitch's army, while the centre would mask or attack Shumla, and the right would cover the advance of the other army across the Balkans. The Turks are apparently but ill-prepared to meet this advance of two armies—each more than fifty thousand strong. A favourable estimate of the Turkish forces between the Balkans and Adrianople places them at fifty or sixty thousand men. So far as we can at present see, they have no strongly tenable position, but the Roumelian capital itself. We do not know what is the latter place's exact power of defence. The Ottoman authorities have over and over again told us that the fortifications have been strengthened. However, we cannot place too much faith in such assurances; and, altogether, according to present appearances, the Russians will find little difficulty on their march to Adrianople.

As I have indicated, and you will easily anticipate, the fall of Plevna has revived the idea of peace. So far as we can at present see, there is not the smallest chance of propositions for mediation being favourably accepted by one side any more than by the other. Of course, Russia wants to go on, and, therefore, would regard any proposal at intervention as dictated by hostile intentions. On the other hand, [illegible] yet given no sign of a desire for in[illegible]Turkey [illegible] as we at present know, the terference. So [illegible] has received the population of Constantinop[illegible] with intelligence of the fall of Pl[illegible] calmness. In official circles, too, there [illegible] at present no sign of yielding. The Sulta[illegible] yesterday, in his speech at the opening o[illegible] Turkish Parliament, did not say one [illegible] word on the question of mediation or pe[illegible] The suggestion that there will be a single-handed peace has also been one of the results of the Plevna capitulation. Count Andrassy has stated within the last week that Austria would be consulted as to the final settlement of the question. In England, too, this point in the Eastern Question has been a sore point with us. The idea that we would be left out in the cold, that everything would be decided as other people willed and in complete disregard of our wishes and interests, has deeply exasperated the people, and will afford the Government a strong basis of support for anything like an active policy. Mr. Hardy, who has been "stumping" Scotland in the wake of Lord Hartington, assured us a few days ago that no single-handed peace would be permitted, and, for a moment, rejoiced all those who are anxious for the maintenance of this country's dignity. A closer examination, however, of the War Secretary's words showed that they were surrounded with so many limitations and conditions as to almost destroy their force, and to reduce them from the manly declaration of a definite policy to the hesitating utterances of a "hedging" diplomacy. Mr. Hardy, it is true, pointed out that the consultation of Europe, and, therefore, of England, had been promised. And it is obvious, of course, that if Russia were acting, as in her declaration of war she professed to be, not for her own purposes but as the mandatory of the other Great Powers, then it is obvious that she ought to consult these Powers as to what terms she will exert from the Ottoman Empire. But, as Lord Beaconsfield once said, when some one reminded him of the promises he had made in a speech shortly before his accession to office—"a good deal has happened since then." Russia has probably by this time forgotten half the promises and professions she made before she challenged an appeal to arms.

It is not easy to say what is the feeling of our Government on the whole question, for the very good reason that there is no such thing as community of sentiment in the Cabinet. Last Monday, the town was scared by a report that Lord Beaconsfield had resigned. There can be little doubt that the Premier's position at this moment is very irritating. The split between him and Lord Salisbury is daily becoming wider, and the counsels of the Cabinet are now distracted by the fear that the adoption of a particular course will involve the sacrifice of a portion of the Ministry. Lord Beaconsfield is, I believe, strongly in favour of the immediate adoption of energetic measures. He thinks that we should occupy Gallipoli at once, and should, at the same time, send a force either to Batoum or to the mouth of the Danube. A Cabinet Council is being held to-day, and others are promised next week. It seems likely, then, that things will come to a crisis, and that the Government will resolve either on doing nothing at all, or on adopting a course of action which will drive some of its members into opposition.

Considerable attention has been attracted by one circumstance or another to the attitude of the Crown on the present crisis. One day this week, Lord Beaconsfield had an interview of a couple of hours with Her Majesty. It is rumoured—I do not know with what amount of truth—that the Queen took the Premier to task for the want of energy his Ministry displayed in opposing Russian schemes. This, as I say, is rumour; and, of course, I do not answer for it; but what I know for certain is that Her Majesty presented the Prime Minister with the third volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's Life of the Prince Consort. "This book" the Queen is said to have remarked, "may be not only interesting but useful to your colleagues at the present moment." Now, the third volume of Mr. Martin's work is almost wholly occupied with the history of the Crimean war, and throughout the narrative a feeling of intense hostility to Russia is very apparent. Under these circumstances, even a dullard could see what Her Majesty meant. It is a further proof of the Queen's sympathy with the Premier in his troubles with his colleagues that she has promised to take luncheon with him to-morrow at Hughenden. Some of your older readers will remember that Her Majesty paid a similar honour to Sir Robert Peel, and that a great to-do was made about it at the time. Mr. Disraeli was a very small man in those days.

The crisis in France has at last come to an end, and the stupid cause of it all has been forced to go back to the point which he abandoned seven months ago. After the failure of the negotiations with M. Dufaure, an attempt was made to form a Ministry under M. Batbie. The wildest schemes were proposed in support of the new combination—the arbitrary levy of taxes, a second dissolution, a *plebiscite*, etc., etc. The Marshal, however, was given to understand that even the Conservative members of the Senate would not follow him in these mad enterprises, and so the hapless President was forced to yield. M. Batbie was sent about his business, and M. Dufaure was humbly requested to resume the broken thread of his ministerial story. According to the well informed Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the Marshal, before finally yielding, uttered a bitter philippic against the Duc de Broglie to whom he attributed all his recent misfortunes. An explanation of the policy of the new Ministry will be made to-day, but I am obliged to despatch this letter before any information on the subject has reached London. The whole controversy has been a pitiful affair and shows that there is some disadvantage in placing a man, remarkable only for his stupidity, at the head of affairs. The one hopeful point is that for the first time almost in France a violent controversy has been settled without blood shed.

The dismissal of Mr. Oliphant from the service of Sir Salar Jung by the Indian Government has attracted some attention here. The general feeling is that a blunder has been committed. The original mistake, however, was in allowing the question between Sir Salar Jung and the Indian authorities to be reopened at all.

Mr. Arthur Cotton has found a powerful patron for his scheme of universal irrigation in Mr. John Bright. The right hon. gentleman has been favouring us during the week with one of his regular blood and-thunder orations, in which the utter rascality and the incredible stupidity of all, who differed from him, were plainly demonstrated. I do not think, however, unless we have an attack of national water on the brain, that Mr. Bright's schemes are likely to be adopted. The papers here have paid but little heed to the wild warnings of our Birmingham Seer; and, as you will probably deal with his speech in full in your own columns, I need dwell no longer upon it.

Again, there is a Bismarckian difficulty in Germany. The "Iron Chancellor" has talked once more of resignation, and professes preference for the Arcadian ease of Varzin to the tumult of office and Berlin. It is believed that the object is to procure some further changes in the constitution of the Ministry, which will give him more and his colleagues less power. Of course, the talk about Varzin and retirement is what the French call *blague*.

We have now heard the last of the detective case. Chief Inspector Clarke, who was tried and acquitted at the last session of the Criminal Court, has been reinstated to his place and pay. It is believed, however, that he will immediately retire on the pension to which his thirty-seven years of service entitle him.

Of social news I have none. Preparations for Christmas have begun. The shop windows are getting gay; the pantomimes are announced; the papers contain columns on books for the young. Meantime the weather is, for the most part, as bright and genial as if the season of frost and cold were months away.

POSTSCRIPT—Just as I conclude, the evening papers announce that Servia has at last declared war, and that her troops have been ordered to the frontier. Greece is also preparing actively, and the King, it is said, is about to join the camp. The vultures are evidently gathering around the carcase.

A special telegram appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* stating that negotiations are going on between the Russian Minister and the Danish Government with a view to proposing Prince Waldemar of Denmark, or Prince John of Glucksburg, as ruler of Bulgaria. I have reason to believe, from independent information of my own, that this news is correct.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen with Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private Chapel of Windsor Castle. On Tuesday Her Majesty came up to London and paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor on Wednesday, when Parliament was further prorogued until the 17th of January.

The Prince of Wales left town on Monday evening for a few days shooting at Eastwell Park, Kent, the seat of his brother the Duke of Edinburgh.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred by Her Majesty upon Mr. B. Robinson, late Judge of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland; Mr. James Heath, late Provost of Glasgow; and Mr. A. B. Walker, late Mayor of Liverpool.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

INVESTITURES AT RAJKOTE.

RAJKOTE, JAN. 2.

Mr. J. B. Peile, Political Agent Kattywar, in a Durbar held yesterday in the High School here, delivered a grant and the insignia of Knighthood to the Jam Saheb of Nowanuggur, and the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, and also of the Companion of the Star of India to Gowrishankar, the Minister of Bhownugger. The chiefs of Morvee, Wankaneer, Dhrol, Limri, Rajkote, with their ministers, and the Principal of the Rajkomar College, with others, were present. Mr. Peile made an address in English, showing the relation of the Paramount Power with the Kattarics, and contrasting Kattiawar's present state with its past, and praising the personal qualities of the recipients.

POLO MATCH.

MHOW, JAN. 2.

Bombay won the return game with the Central India Horse by two goals to one. Mr. G. K. Pennington got both goals. Four aside played.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The latest advices from the seat of War in Armenia state, that General Loris Melikoff had gone to Russia, but that he would return again to his command this month.

The Russians are advancing on Baiburt, situated about 60 miles to the south of Trebizonde, and a great battle is believed to be imminent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A TELEGRAM from General Ross through Gumbut, dated the 31st December, states that his force occupied Pastaoni at noon on that day, with slight opposition. They were then advancing on Wallai.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from the Government of Assam reports news from the Naga Expedition received up to the 31st of December. The camp is still at Mozema. All are healthy and everything is going on well. There is no fighting, but occasional firing is kept up by the Nagas. They show an inclination to submit, but the main difficulty is the want of an acknowledged head with whom to treat. The Konoma men are divided—some wishing peace and some not. The smaller villages are behaving well, and Wokha is quiet. Communications are regular. The reinforcement from Dibrugbar had reached Golaghat.

WE learn that Sir Richard Temple is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the morning of the 14th inst., on a few days' visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a rather serious accident happened on Dec. 29 at Sangor. At a picnic Miss Aynsley, daughter of Colonel Aynsley, 3rd D. L. Cavalry, was shot in the leg by a spent express bullet. The bullet, which it is said, made a circuit round the bone, was subsequently extracted.

THE following amended rule regarding registered letters has been issued:—"In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by letter or bangby post, *except in the case of registered letters or parcels tendered for insurance.*"

EXPERIMENTS have lately been made for five days by Mr. Brough, the officiating electrical superintendent of Government telegraphs, in duplex telegraphy between Bombay and Calcutta, which showed that it was necessary to have a repeating station at Jubbulpore.

THE *Overland Mail*:—The readers of a highly respected contemporary (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have been greatly mystified by the review in its last issue of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi." From the intimate connection of the firm of publishers—who are the proprietors of the journal to which we allude—with the India Office, it is impossible not to regard it as a semi-official mysterious production. From beginning to end it is a furious malediction on the Imperial Assemblage and Lord Lytton. Every old and used-up misstatement of contemporary gossip about the Assemblage has been raked up again and placed on record in the columns of a journal where one expects to find a scrupulous exactitude in the assertion of facts, and extreme sobriety of criticism, particularly in its notices of books. For instance, as to the allegation of Lord Lytton standing up and salaaming to the seated native princes, the simple fact is that they were standing to hear the proclamation read, and Lord Lytton simply motioned to them to be seated. This was thoroughly well understood by all of them, and only misunderstood by the gossipmongers of the crowd. Appearing here it does the attack on Colonel Bucon, on Lord Lytton, and the Imperial Assemblage, is certainly a mystery.

WE very much regret to record, says the *Bangalore Examiner*, that on Christmas Eve, late at night, several soldiers belonging to the troops in garrison committed a very disgraceful and unprovoked assault on a well-known resident of Bangalore. The men, disguised as serenaders, and evidently armed with sticks, and in quite a drunken condition, knocked about Saint John's Hill, and through some unaccountable perversity, chose the house of Mr. M. Gaynor, the Municipal Engineer, at which to demand liquor. Mr. Gaynor, who is a teetotaller, was roused out of his bed on hearing his gate smashed in. He came out and remonstrated with the intruders, telling them that he kept no liquor in the house. Upon this the men grew very noisy and quarrelsome, and we regret very much to add that some of them severely assaulted Mr. Gaynor, injuring him in the face, so that he was obliged to have recourse to medical assistance. The circumstance has been reported to the military authorities and to the police, but unfortunately it is difficult to identify the cowardly assailants

THE *Pioneer* offers the following just criticism on the curious failure of the Finance Minister to explain how he will have any money left out of the proceeds of his new taxes to make light railways with, if he consistently carries out his own principle of employing the additional revenue to the extinction of debt. It must be remembered that the calculation of £1,500,000 a year being wanted is founded on the amount of debt actually incurred during the last ten years, so that there seems to be no margin left for new works:—"One passage which occurs at the beginning of Sir John Strachey's statement is so important, that one can hardly read the speech without feeling surprised that he did not elaborate it more. Noting with approval the policy enunciated by Lord Northbrook, Sir John Strachey said:—'He argued that it was necessary to secure, in prosperous times, a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure . . . and . . . that if this surplus were devoted *to the reduction of debt*, or to preventing the increase of debt for the construction of reproductive public works in years of ordinary prosperity, there would be no objection to the public expenditure exceeding the public revenue in occasional years of adversity.' Now the few words we have italicised appear to constitute the only allusion in the Financial Minister's speech to the primary object to which the famine allotment of one and a half millions a year must henceforward be devoted, if the idea of putting future famine expenditure on a sound basis, once for all, is to be carried out. In Lord Lytton's speech there is no allusion to this branch of the subject whatever. In the early telegraphic epitomes of the speeches which we published on Friday, we imagined that the branch of the scheme relating to the reduction of debt had been overlooked. But though, by the passage just quoted, it is shown to be present in Sir John Strachey's mind, we are left with surprisingly little information as to the extent to which the one and a half millions will be employed in reducing debt, or preventing debt that would otherwise have been incurred. The motion about developing light railways absorbs all the eloquence of the Council, even if it may not be destined to absorb all the famine insurance fund. But the extent to which it will be possible to reduce or prevent debt is of course the measure of the probable success of the whole scheme now unfolded—so far as it is a financial scheme."

COLONEL C. C. TEEDALE, V.C., C.B., Royal Artillery, was in December gazetted as Queen's Aide-de-camp. The appointment was made at the express desire of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to whom the gallant officer has for several years acted as Equerry.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—It is settled that Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C. B., will return home from India in April next, after a service of four-and-a-half years in command of a division of the Bengal Army, when he will resume his appointment as Equerry to the Queen.

THE formation of four field companies of Royal Engineers has now been finally decided on, and to each of the present 2nd, 5th, 17th, and 31st companies a portion of the B, or equipment, troop of the Royal Engineer Train will be transferred, the remainder of the troop forming a field park, and being in time of peace combined with the depot of the Royal Engineer troops.

Now that four battalions of rifles are provided for on the Home establishment, a brigade of three battalions—the three longest returned from abroad—is always to be kept ready to take the field with any force we may require to despatch on active service. The battalions affected by this order at the present time are the 3rd battalion 60th and 1st and 3rd battalions Rifle Brigade.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung. The distinguished Minister of the Nizam has had in his employment for the last two years an English gentleman named Oliphant, who has discharged with much efficiency and zeal the duties of private secretary. The Government of India claim the power of ordering the removal and of preventing the appointment of any European in an official capacity at a native Court. The origin of this pretension is easily discovered in the historical relation of the English in India to rival European Powers, but since the establishment of British supremacy it has rarely been exercised. It has now been suddenly revived by the Calcutta Foreign Office. Sir Salar Jung has been peremptorily requested to dismiss Mr. Oliphant, and, having no power to resist, he has calmly acquiesced. But the significance of the blow consists in the fact that all India believes it has been levelled at the Minister himself. There have been some delicate questions at issue between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung ever since the visit of the latter to England in 1876. One of these refers to the occupation of the Berars, which we hold as security for the payment of the Nizam's Contingent. Sir Salar Jung, having restored the finances of Hyderabad to order, is of opinion that the Berars ought to be surrendered to the Nizam, since it is no longer doubtful that the payment for the Contingent can be punctually discharged. The Government of India, however, declared the case to be closed; and though Sir Salar Jung obtained Lord Salisbury's permission to reopen it, his relations with the Calcutta Foreign Office became painfully strained, and he felt his grievances so keenly that he drew up a statement of them in a pamphlet printed for private circulation. The responsibility for the publication, and of having encouraged the Nizam's Minister in his resistance to the nomination of a colleague in the Regency to whom he was personally hostile, was thrown, it appears, without sufficient proof, upon Mr. Oliphant. No one who knows anything of Sir Salar Jung's character and career will believe that Mr. Oliphant was anything more than an instrument for putting the Minister's documents into an English literary form. It seems to us probable that his dismissal was decreed at Calcutta because the Minister himself could not be touched. The indignity will be keenly felt at Hyderabad, and we cannot help thinking that a discreeter envoy might have been chosen to offend the principal Mussulman State in India.

THE health of Mr. Delane is so considerably improved that he is able to abandon the idea of going to Cannes, and will winter in England.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that Mr. Gladstone's attention having been called to a rumour which had appeared in print to the effect that he had expressed an opinion unfavourable to the Russians being permitted the free navigation of the Dardanelles, the right hon. gentleman assured his correspondent that there was "not one word of truth in it."

THE *World* thinks the third volume of the Prince Consort life could not have been a book more completely after Lord Beaconsfield's own heart if the Prime Minister had written it himself. "The book is one prolonged trumpet-blast, which, whatever its intention, will thrill the English public with a thoroughly martial enthusiasm. Though Mr. Theodore Martin is the ostensible author of these stirring notes, the British people will regard them as blown by the Queen herself. A very considerable portion of the description that confines them consists of extracts from her Majesty's diary and her Majesty's correspondence. That many of the letters to which her Majesty's signature is affixed are evidently written by the Prince Consort does not affect their significance. So far as foreign nations are concerned, the book breathes two distinct but equally intense spirits—one a hatred of Prussia, which is, perhaps, not unnatural for princes of the House of Hanover to feel; the other, a distrust and detestation of Russia as deep, if not as magniloquent, as any that has recently found its expression in our own anti-Russian press. As regards the estimate given of individual English statesmen and the part they played in the great drama of twenty years ago, no more scathing exposure of the shortcomings of Lord Russell and Lord Aberdeen could have been published; nor would it be possible that Mr. Theodore Martin should have accentuated these views with more significant emphasis than he has done in certain excerpts from their speeches embodied in his footnotes."

THE *Contemporary Review* for the current month opens with a remarkable paper on "Russian Aggression," by Louis Kossuth. The well-known patriotic ex-Governor of Hungary, as might be expected, treats the matter largely as it affects Austria, Hungary, and Turkey. The keen political insight of the writer was never put to a better use than in the searching exposure of Russian treachery and aggrandizement and of the vacillating policy of the Viennese Cabinet. The experience of the past is Kossuth's measure of the expectations of the future as applied to Russia, and this leads him to the conclusion that if St. Petersburg and Vienna should "divide the rags of the torn Turkish Empire, twenty-five years would not elapse before the Russians, the Prussians, and the Italians would divide Austria and Hungary amongst themselves, perhaps leaving something of the booty to Wallachia, as the reward of subservience to Russia. This is as true as there is a God."

EXPLANATIONS on the Eastern Question given on Dec. 10 by Count Andrassy to the Hungarian Delegation are stated to have made a lively impression at Pesth, "especially those passages in which he stated that international treaties can only prevail in Europe so long as they are supported by the necessary force, that Austro-Hungary can freely dispose of its support, and that no other European State can be confident that its interests will be preserved."—

According to the *Pester Correspondens*, Count Andrassy expressed his concurrence in the opinion that another fight in Europe besides the treaties must be taken into account—namely, force; and that the validity of treaties could only be assured in so far as it could be energetically maintained. Referring to the alliance of the three Emperors, Count Andrassy declared that the Monarchy was the free arbiter of its own destiny, and that no State in Europe could more securely count upon its just and reasonable interests obtaining proper satisfaction. Discussing the position of the small frontier States, Count Andrassy declar d himself strongly opposed to the Christian populations of the East being any longer abandoned to the injurious effects of prejudice, as if Austro-Hungary had no heart for their welfare, and as though it were her interest to maintain unchanged the state of things that existed in Turkey previous to the present movement. The Count said courage failed him to defend a *status quo* in Turkey in such sense, and to employ the power of the Monarchy for an object which no statesman in Europe, nor even in Turkey, believed to be either just or possible of attainment. Count Andrassy, in conclusion, refused the erroneous belief that Austro-Hungary was acting under pressure from another Power, and declared that there was no Power in Europe which could undertake the settlement of the Eastern Question without the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

On Dec 11 the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation resumed its discussion with Count Andrassy, and, after sitting four hours with closed doors, decided that, having fully considered the Eastern Question, and having heard explanations and statements, it had come to the conclusion that, in the present of affairs, it did not deem it opportune to have a public debate on the subject.

THE Russian *Journal of Artillery* states that an Austrian manufacturer has recently arrived at St. Petersburg and has offered to sell to the Russian Government the secret of the fabrication of a new explosive. This substance, which is called "heracline," is, the inventor asserts, far superior to either ordinary gunpowder or dynamite for blasting and mining purposes, and, when prepared in a special manner, may also be employed with advantage as a bursting charge for shells. Used as a charge for mines, the new explosive is said to act with a much greater energy, and produce a much greater effect, than the same quantity of powder; and, as both its density and cost of manufacture are considerably less, a saving of from 40 to 45 per cent. will be effected by employing it. It is also the least dangerous of any explosive, as it cannot be exploded either by a blow or by friction, but only by bringing a flame into contact with it in a closed vessel. It may, therefore, be ignited either by electricity or by Bickford's fuze; but the detonating fuze required to explode dynamite with effect is not wanted. Compared with this latter substance, heracline can be prepared at one-third the cost; and the effect produced by equal quantities of the two compounds is said to be very nearly the same. The actual cost of preparing the heracline in Austria, where the inventor has already manufactured and patented it, is given at 30 florins per 100 pounds, and the patentee now offers to make a sufficient quantity for the Russian Government to carry out a series of experiments, finding the necessary substances himself, if the Russian authorities will place one of its powder mills at his disposal. For the present the proposal has been declined; but 250 kilogrammes of the explosive have been ordered to enable the Russian engineers to make experiments with it in mining operations and also as a charge for hollow projectiles.

MR. HARDY, the Secretary for War, in a speech delivered a few days before the last Mail left England, referred as follows to English interests:—"But if it comes to the question of defending British interests, if it comes to the question of standing up for that great fabric of the British Empire, which has been raised up by our forefathers through many a struggle and many a toil, then, even at the risk of shedding the blood of my countrymen, even at the risk of all we hold dear, our country shall put forward all her strength to prevent that glorious fabric being detached or impaired. With the possession of an enormous power we have also an enormous responsibility. The flag of England floats in every quarter of the globe, and floats supreme. In Asia, in Africa, in America, in Australia, throughout the islands of the seas, the drum of England is heard at every hour of the day, every hour of the night. The flag of England is seen floating in the breeze in every clime. It was not by indolence, it was not by carelessness, it was not by apathy and a neglect of duty by England that that vast Empire has fallen to our lot—some of it, perhaps, by means which we in this day would not deem satisfactory; but, as it is ours, it is ours to see that it is well governed; it is ours to see that no man suffers injustice within it; it is ours to see that the rude hand of no spoiler touches it; it is ours to see that no military monarch, however vast his resources, shall be allowed to tear asunder from us against their will any of those dependencies which have their reliance upon us." Referring to the fall of Plevna, Mr. Hardy said that it was a great event, and might have great results. Speaking for himself, he hoped the time had come when a pause might be made in the war and a satisfactory arrangement effected; but no such arrangement could be come to without England being a party to it. England, he said, "has her interests in the Mediterranean, she has her interests in the Suez Canal, she has her interests in the Red Sea, and she has her interests in India; she is practically both an Eastern and a Western Power; and do not suppose that it is possible—I cannot imagine such a thing—that anything like a useful peace connected with Eastern affairs can be made without a proper and due intervention of England."

THE *Economist* maintains that an English interest of the first order—military communication with India—is placed in peril by the present policy of Her Majesty's Government—

Turkey is surely, though not steadily, being beaten by Russia; and first in all propositity negotiations of the most important and comprehensive kind are going on between the great continental Powers as to what is to follow upon the defeat of Turkey. There can be no need to prove that those two facts have a most important bearing upon our military communication with India. Both the direct roads to India, the actual road by the Isthmus of Suez, and the possible road by the Euphrates Valley, pass through what is now Turkish territory, but what may, and, after the war is over, either Turkish territory no longer, or Turkish territory held under totally different conditions from those under which it has hitherto been held. In view of this inevitable change, the utmost concern is present themselves to the Queen's Government:—1. They may (the *Economist* says) at the eleventh hour unsay all that they have hitherto said, and conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Turks. This is an intelligible, though as we hold, an impolitic course. 2. They may instruct Lord Russell to say to Prince Bismark: England has a paramount interest in the settlement of the Eastern Question, and as it is to the interest of Germany more than of any other Power that the best settlement now to be effected should be permanent, a permanence goes in politics, it is to the interest of Germany that this settlement should be such as to satisfy the reasonable demands of England. In order to be helpful to Germany, we are ready to come into council with the other great Powers and to do our best to arrive at a conclusion which shall meet their views as well as ours. This is both an intelligible and a polite course. 3. They may do nothing. This is neither an intelligible nor a polite course, but it is unhappily the course which Her Majesty's Government seem at present resolved to take. The only argument that can be alleged for it is that if when the war is over, it turns out that the conquerors have determined that that Egypt shall become the property of France or Italy; or that it shall be made a neutralised State, under the protection of a European guarantee; or that it shall be annexed to the Porte in a new character, or as an independent Power under paramount Russian influence, England may still seize Egypt by force. That is true. She may do so, and should things ever be allowed to come to that pass, she will be bound to do so. But what would the Government deserve if, having a vital national interest in their charge, they chose to protect it by war, with its inevitable risks, or by forcible annexation, with that heritage of woe which forcible annexation commonly brings with it, when they might have gained their end equally well by timely negotiation?

OFFICIAL returns have been published at St. Petersburg, from which it appears that the Russian losses from the beginning of the war amount in round numbers to 75,000 men.

LORD NORTHBROOK on the 7th Dec. distributed the prizes at the Birkbeck Institute, and in so doing took occasion to speak of competitive examinations. He said that his experience had shown him that the civil servants who went to India under the rule of competitive examinations were as well qualified for the work they had to do, both mentally and physically, as those who were appointed under the old rule. The same opinion applied also to the Royal Artillery and engineers.

IN addressing the students of the Mechanics' Institution at Manchester, on Dec. 8, on culture, the bishop of the diocese said it was astonishing how we were still floundering about in the matter of education, when some of the keenest intellects had directed attention to it for two thousand years. As to bodily culture, most people would admit that athletics were now most lamentably overdone, to say nothing of the way in which almost every form of sport was getting more and more contaminated by its connection with the vice or fatal habit of gambling, which seems to be spreading over the country like a plague.

THE *World*:—Cardinal Manning, who is the most industrious ecclesiastic of his diocese, is neither going to Rome nor returning to England for the present. The indisposition which still detains his Eminence in Paris is of so serious a character that he has been ordered absolute rest during the winter, and a sojourn in the south of France. The fact is, that the Cardinal leads the life of a rigid ascetic, and has found out that hard work and excessive mortification of the flesh are not altogether compatible.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post* translates for that journal a forecast of "England's future, from a German point of view," which lately appeared in *Kladderadatsch*. Some of our readers may find it amusing:—

English journals intimate that if Russia were quietly to appropriate Kars and the whole of Armenia, British interests would not be affected.

Russia retains possession of Kars and Armenia.

According to English newspapers the features of the war would have no prejudicial effect, as regards England, should Russia take and keep Constantinople and Asia Minor.

Russia seizes Constantinople and annexes Asia Minor.

The English press makes public the opinion that if Russia forcibly possessed herself of the Suez Canal and Egypt, England could have no reasonable objections to offer, for she has always the safer road for the defence of India round by the Cape.

English newspapers openly state that if Russia were to conquer India it would be only a matter for congratulation, as she costs no end of money, and is a heavy burden to England.

Russia takes India.

English papers begin to touch on the probability of a Russian invasion of England. General merriment is caused by this. A vast Russian army, however, effects a landing, conquers England, and abolishes the English press.

England now consists only of Heligoland, which the German Empire, out of a feeling of regard, allows to remain undisturbed.

There is nothing very improbable here up to the fourth event, so far as some English newspapers are concerned.

WE read in a London paper, that the depression of trade in Merthyr Tydvil is so great, that, according to the rector of the parish, there are literally thousands of poor little children in want both of food and clothing; and if the winter should be a severe one, many of them must die in consequence.

Two politicians of opposite views were arguing the other day on the merits and demerits of established Churches in all countries. 'I firmly believe,' said the Tory, 'in the policy of having a State religion.' 'And I,' rejoined his opponent, 'firmly believe in the policy of having a religion, but only in connection with a future state.'

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30:—

Quadrille	Das Pensionat	Kaulich.
Overture	Fest	Lutzing.
Valse	Loved and Lost	Muller.
Selection	Aroldo	Verdi.
Potpourri	Offenbach'ana	Conradi.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

SACRILEGE.—During the distribution of prizes at St. John's School, Mahim, a gold bracelet of the value of Rs. 30 was stolen from the right arm of the image of the infant Jesus, which was kept in a crib made for the same in Salvacao Church. The thief has not yet been found.

FURIOUS RIDING.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Edroos Abdool Raymon was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of riding a horse in a manner so rash as to endanger human life, thereby causing hurt to Bagerthee, woman. Rs. 8 of the fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the injured woman.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Luxmee, woman, aged 30 years, the wife of Narayen Bhicajee, a clerk of the G. I. P. R. Company. On the night previous, deceased appears to have left her room unperceived, and thrown herself into a well in the compound of her house. The verdict was, that deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF A POSTAL LETTER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Native Christian woman named Kummeena was charged at the instance of Babajee Dhonbarao, a postal delivery peon of the Byculla Division, with fraudulently retaining and making away with a postal letter intended for delivery to one Miss Cullen. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that about eight days ago the complainant received a letter, amongst others the one in question, addressed to Miss Cullen for delivery. He went to a chawl at Sankalee Talao, as per address, and asked for Miss Cullen, whereupon the prisoner came forward and received the letter, stating that was her name. Subsequently the rightful owner of the letter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilling-water, since Miss Cullen, received intimation from Mrs. Page that she (Mrs. Page) had sent her a remittance of Rs. 20 in a letter posted to her address. Not having received the letter, the former made a report of the matter at the General Post Office, when the missing letter was traced as having been delivered to the prisoner.

The prisoner made a statement to the Magistrate to the following effect: She said that she received a letter a few days ago, with a currency note for Rs. 20 enclosed in it, and being unable to read, she asked a passer-by to do so, when she came to the conclusion that the money was sent by a relative, as being part of Rs. 100 left by her uncle to her.

The case stands adjourned to this day for the evidence of Mrs. Page.

SIR MADAVA ROW.—The following letter appears in a Madras paper: "I have seen it stated that the celebrated Rajah Sir T. Madava Row has come down to Madras to celebrate his daughter's marriage. I would take this opportunity of contradicting the above statement. As I am well acquainted with the Rajah's family, your readers will have no objection in believing my statement. Rajah Sir Madava Row has six daughters and three sons. All his daughters and the first two sons are married. Moreover, the Rajah is not come here with the purpose of celebrating his son's marriage; he is only on a visit to his coffee estates in the South."

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. George Miles, Head Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay Secretariat. There are many in Poona who will hear of his death as a personal bereavement, and it is with the greatest surprise. A few weeks ago Mr. Miles slightly cut his hand with some paper which is prepared with arsenic. He put sticking plaster on it and thus kept in the poison; from this cause came a severe inflammation and abscess of the hand, which ended in gangrene. He died early on the morning of the 1st January. Death has been very busy in Bombay during the past fortnight, but none of death's victims will be so much mourned in Poona as George Rosslyn Miles.—*Deccan Herald.*

APPOINTMENT.—Rao Bahadoor Chintamon Sukeram, Esq., who has been appointed Subordinate Judge of Poona in place of Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Esq., came to Poona by the mail train on Monday last. Mr. Chintamon took charge of his office on Tuesday.—*Id.*

A REGULAR Gymkhana, styled African Ports, was recently held at Hyderabad, Deccan, at which many European ladies and gentlemen were present. On this occasion Rs. 100 were ordered to be distributed among the troops.—*Id.*

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.—Amongst the new buildings on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the Queen's Monument, on the Hornby Road-side, may be seen one which, though not completed, is quite far enough advanced to attract the notice of the passer-by: this is the Fort Christian School. It has undergone many difficulties, as the first selection of a site for the new plans could be carried out, and much confusion existed as to the proper disposal of the money left in trust. Sir Bartle Frere, however, who was Governor of Bombay at the time Mr. Fletcher began the School, and who with him had taken a lively interest in its welfare and permanency, came to the rescue, and has since succeeded fully advocated its claims to the Christian Knowledge Society, London. The building will cost about Rs. 75,000, Rs. 50,000 being the gift of Premchund Roychund—the remainder given by Government and from public subscription. As far as we know, it is the only one of its kind in Bombay—nay, in India, we should say, in India. The plan is a day school for Europeans and Natives alike, religious instruction for the latter not being compulsory, but very gladly given on permission by parents, and a boarding school for European orphans, to be trained as good teachers, competent to gain their own livelihood if necessary, with the advantage of a home in case they should be out of employment. Efforts are being made at home to raise an Endowment, and Rs. 5,000 are put out to interest towards it. We would hope the readers of this little resume may be tempted to add their contributions, amongst their other good works. Application has been made to Government to sanction the change of name to "Frere-Fletcher," thereby to perpetuate, as connected with Female Education, the names of the two who especially interested themselves in this school. No answer has yet been received, but we hope the application will be successful, as from the many institutions which have since sprung up, the name "Fort Christian" has long ceased to be distinctive. It should be added that the Trustees must of necessity be all members of the Church of England.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

LIFE OF THE LATE DR. WILSON.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, formerly editor of the *Friend of India*, has undertaken, at the request of Mr. Andrew Wilson, to write the life of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson for forty years a missionary of the Established Kirk, and after 1843 of the Free Kirk, of Scotland in Bombay. Dr. Smith would be glad to receive from the late Dr. Wilson's numerous correspondents in Bombay any letters of his which they would wish to have published, and which will, when done with, be carefully returned to the owners. All such letters should be addressed to Dr. George Smith, Grampore House, Merchiston, Edinburgh. Dr. Birdwood has promised to assist Dr. George Smith with information regarding Dr. Wilson's numerous native friends in Bombay, and will be happy to receive any communications from them addressed to the care of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.

ATTEMPTS AT MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.—DECEMBER 30, 1877.

AN elderly Madrassee, named Anthony Francis, was charged with having, on the 5th Dec., in Bazar Road, attempted to murder his late mistress, Sonea Madrasin, and her present paramour, Peshowree Madrassee, by means of a table knife, and further with having, at the said time and place, attempted to commit suicide with the same weapon.

The facts of the case are briefly these: The female complainant lived under the protection of the prisoner, a cook in H. M.'s 54th Regiment, for upwards of sixteen years. About six months ago, for some reason or other which he did not transpire, she left him in Entally, and came down to Calcutta. Four months ago, she went under the protection of the second complainant, Peshowree Madrasee, also a cook at Fort William. Subsequent to this the prisoner's regiment was transferred from Meerut to Calcutta, and, on his arrival here, he was informed that Sonea was in the keeping of Peshowree. He accordingly paid her a visit on the morning of the 5th Dec. and used his endeavours to bring about a reconciliation with her, but to no avail. Some hours afterwards he called on her again and entreated her to return to him, but met with the same reception. A third time he called on her at 7 P. M., and found both complainants lying together on the bed. Drawing out a knife, he inflicted wounds on the upper and lower lips and chest of the male complainant, and would, in all probability, have inflicted other wounds had not he struggled, extricated himself, and run away. He then attacked the woman, threw her down, and used the knife to her throat. She struggled with him and wrapped a cotton covering round her neck, which the defendant cut through with a knife, and inflicted a wound on the left side of her neck. She after this stopped her breath in order to make belief that she was dead, whereupon the prisoner applied the knife to his own throat and cut it. He then seeing that she was still alive, attacked her again with the weapon, when her cries drew the attention of two policemen, who came up and arrested him. The complainants and the prisoner were then removed to hospital; the wounds of the male complainant were dressed and he was discharged. The case stands adjourned.

AN AMERICAN EURASIAN ON THE EURASIAN SITUATION IN INDIA.—"Carbondale, Illinois, September 22nd, 1877. I should most earnestly dissuade the Eurasians from any intention to emigrate as agricultural colonists to this country—this emigration implying the accompaniment and presence of women and children. A sufficient knowledge of farming cannot be acquired, save by years of actual labour, observation, and even study. The Eurasian has not been drilled to the habits of discipline required by communistic societies; and until a few years of manual labour develop his physique, he will be distanced by his competitors in the labour market—the brawny German, Irishman, and Negro. But there is room and a living in this country for every Eurasian man now in India. Let him come unencumbered by wife or child. Let him leave his dirty rags of prejudice behind him, and rise to a conception of the grandeur and dignity of honest labour,—and I feel sure that in five or six years, he will have built a home which he may then welcome to it his wife and child."—*Indian Daily News.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CAPTURE OF PLEVNA.

THE ATTACK OF THE TURKS.

DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(*Special Correspondent Daily News.*)

PLEVNA, DEC. 10, NIGHT.

The Russians knew on Friday night that Osman Pasha was preparing for a sortie, and on their part made every preparation to receive him. The trenches were kept full of troops day and night, division and regimental commanders were advised to be on the alert, and all the posts were doubled and trebled. These measures were taken on Friday night, but Saturday passed without any movement being descernible among the Turks. Osman Pasha had, however, resolved upon a final effort to break the coils that were crushing him.

Sunday passed in the same way. The Russians were anxiously on the watch with the usual amount of artillery fire, to which the Turks have not replied for a long time. For the last three or four days the weather had been drmp and cold, with heavy broken clouds threatening rain, and about noon on Sunday the clouds thickened, and the dark masses discharged themselves in the first snowstorm of the season. By five o'clock the ground was quite white, and the appearance of the country had completely changed.

I rode around the lines between the hours of three and five from Grivica, through Radisevo, to Brestovec, on the Lovtcha road. The sky was dark and lowering, but the atmosphere white with thickly-falling snow, through which could be caught glimpses of Plevna, with many little columns of blue smoke rising over it, telling of cooking dinners, and giving it a warm, cosy look, much unlike the desolate scene it was on the 8th. The huts of the Russian soldiers were soon white, the soldiers themselves going about joyously, some cooking their dinners, others gathered in groups, singing at the top of their voices a welcome apparently to the first snowfall. Perhaps it reminded them of their far-a-way homes. There the snow is long since many feet deep. Now and then the boom of a gun, muffled and indistinct like a low growl, broke the stillness as it came through the snow-laden air.

I crossed the ravine at the foot of the Green Hill, where Skobeleff has built an excellent plank bridge, connecting his lines with Zotoff's and Radisevo, and proceeded up the little lateral ravine, along which a good artillery road has been constructed. I soon found myself on the Lovtcha road, near Brestovec, in the midst of a violent gust of snow and wind. It was now quite dark. The lights of Brestovec were barely discernible through the gloom, and I had considerable difficulty in finding my way through the storm and the obscurity to Ozudol, Skobeleff's headquarters. Here I found everybody keenly on the alert.

A spy had just come in with the news that Osman had issued three days rations to the troops, one hundred and fifty cartridges, a new pair of sandals to each man, and that to all appearances the concentration would begin at once. A curious detail which he cited was that each soldier received a small portion of oil for keeping his gun in order.

At ten o'clock another spy came in, who reported that Osman was concentrating near the bridge over the Vid. The spy had come direct from Plevna, and having given this information he disappeared again in the darkness. A few minutes later there was a telegram stating that from the other side a great many lights were seen moving about in Plevna, an unusual thing. Evidently there was some movement on foot, and the spies were rights.

The night wore slowly away. The snowstorm ceased, and was followed by dark clouds scudding swiftly across the sky, with now and then a blast of sleet. At three o'clock another spy brought news that the men of Skobeleff's command had a position on the side of the Green Hill, and that the Krishins redoubts were being abandoned. He was very sure, he said, that all the positions along our side would shortly be abandoned. Would he go along and lead the way into the Krishina redoubts at the risk of being bayonetted if his words should not prove true? Yes, he would, and orders were given by Skobeleff for the Roumanian curving line through Susuria. It is said the attack was made with twenty thousand men, but I doubt this, as there was really not room for so many to deploy unless they had descended from the heights of Opanec, and taken the Roumanian positions, and I have not heard that they did this. They did not even attack the Russian positions north of the road, as they would probably have done had they attacked in such force. At any rate, the attack was a most brilliant and daring one.

The Turks advanced as far as they could under cover of their waggons, while the Russians poured in a terrible fire on them from their Berdan breechloaders, scarcely less destructive than the Peabody, and opened on the advancing line with shell and shrapnel. The Turks then did a splendid deed of bravery, only equalled by Skobeleff's capture of the two famous redoubts. Probably finding their cover beginning to fail them owing to the cattle being killed or getting frightened and running away, they dashed forward with a shout upon the line of trenches held by the Sibreszky or Siberian Regiment, swept over them like a tornado, poured into the battery, bayonetted the artillerymen, officers and men, who with desperate heroism stood to their pieces to nearly a man, and seized the whole battery. The Sibreszky Regiment had been overthrown and nearly annihilated.* The Turks had broken the first circle that held them in. Had they gone on they would have found two more; but they did not have time to go on. The Russians rallied almost immediately

General Strukoff, of the Emperor's staff, brought up the first brigade of Grenadiers, who, led by their general—I forget his name, I am sorry to say—remember it—flung themselves on the Turks with fury. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, man to man, bayonet to bayonet, which is said to have lasted several minutes, for the Turks clung to the captured guns with dogged obstinacy. They seem to have forgotten in the fury of battle that they had come out to spike and fly from the guns, and to take and hold a battery, and they held on to the guns with almost the same desperation which the Russian dead around them had shown a few minutes before. Nearly all the Turks in the battery were killed. Those in the flanking trenches open to the Russian fire had of course very little shelter, and were soon overpowered, and began a retreat which, under the murderous fire sent after them, instantly became a flight. Some took shelter beeind the broken waggons, and returned the fire for a time, but the majority made for the deep banks of the Vid, where they found ample shelter from the Russian shells and bullets. They formed here behind the banks, and instantly began to return the Russian fire.

It was now about half-past eight, and the Turkish sortie was virtually repulsed, but the battle raged for four hours longer. The losses inflicted from this time forward were not great on either side, for both armies were under cover. The Turks were evidently apprehensive that the Russians would charge and drive them back in a mass into the gorge. The Russians were resolved to prevent another sortie, and so both sides kept it up. Indeed, there seemed at first every probability that the Turks would try it again, though it was evident to any one who knew the strength of the Russian lines and had seen this affair, that escape was hopeless from the first, even though Osman Pacha had had twice the number of men.

For four hours the storm of lead swept on as one hundred guns sent forth flame and smoke and iron. During all this time we were in momentary expectation of seeing one side or the other rush to the charge. We could hardly yet realise that this was to be the last fight we should ever see around Plevna, and that when the guns ceased firing it was the last time we should hear them here. It was a strangely impressive spectacle. Behind us the plain, stretching away to the horizon, dark and sombre, under the dull lead-colored clouds of the black November day. Before us the gorge leading up to Plevna, flanked on either side by steep high cliffs, and between us and them the smoke

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[*Madras Athenæum.*]

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is second to none and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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